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RN 31/05/2015 No. 1
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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 624)

Name of Candidate	ARTIKA SHUKLA		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	9582
Center	Old Rajender Nagar	Date	31/5/15

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH.
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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All the questions are compulsory and carry 12.5 marks each. NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS.

1. How has the process of liberalisation, which has otherwise led to high economic growth, affected the employment rate and the nature of employment in India?

   उदारीकरण की प्रक्रिया जिसने एक प्रकार से उच्च आर्थिक विकास को प्रोत्साहित किया है, भारत में रोज़गार दर और रोज़गार की प्रकृति को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया है?

Liberalisation.

The balance of payment crisis of 1991 eventually led to India approaching the IBRD for loans. In return, India had to bring in the economic reforms leading to liberalisation, privatisation & globalisation.

Liberalisation is the process of freeing the economy of excessive restraints leading to more efficiency.

Sectors:

Liberalisation was brought about by the Indian government in a series of steps in different sectors:

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1.) Industry — Industrial delicensing.
2.) Tax — The taxation ~~tt~~ structure was simplified.
3) Trade — Many tariffs & quotas were either reduced or abolished.
4) Foreign exchange — FDI was allowed to bring in technology.

Effects on Indian Economy:

Positives: ① With advent of industrial delicensing → production increased.
② More FDI → more inflows → Current account deficit decreased.
③ Efficiency & output was increased.
④ Overall led to greater economic growth.

Effect on Employment generation:

With advent of liberalisation, ~~but~~ private sector as well as foreign companies could now enter the Indian Capital Market → led to more intensive usage of technology → labor was displaced → forced into unemployment.

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2) With increasing mechanisation of industry & agriculture → the displaced labor force was forced to ~~d~~ get deprived.

3) has led to Reduced Employment Elasticity. has been steadily declining from 1990s to this day.

Way forward:

Hence, liberalisat^n has brought both positive & negative effects. Reduced employment elasticity is one such negative fallout in face of better growth, output and efficiency. following steps have been taken in this regard:

1. More focus on employment intensive industries, ex- Tourism.
2. Prime Minister's 'Make in India' & 'Skill India' programes → to make youth employable.
3. ~~focus on~~ Multipronged focus on health, education of youth → to make them employable & help India harness its demographic dividend. ex: Many NGOs – SEWA, + programes like HIMAYAT, UDAAN, ROSHNI → are focused on increasing employability

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2. Even though the Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana is an accelerated effort towards financial inclusion, mere opening of bank accounts will not transform into financial inclusion in India. Analyse.

यद्यपि प्रधानमंत्री जन-धन योजना आर्थिक समावेशन की दिशा में एक त्वरित प्रयास है, लेकिन केवल बैंक खाते खोलना भारत में आर्थिक समावेशन में परिवर्तित नहीं हो पायेगा। विश्लेषण करें।

Q2: PM. Jan Dhan Yojana → is a financial inclusion programme which aims to have one bank account in every household of the country + increase rural financial literacy and credit delivery.

The programme has been instrumental in opening several bank accounts, however, a problem uniformly noticed is that people have not been using it.

Steps to make this programme an adequate vehicle of financial enclusion could be:

(1). Improving financial literacy:
- with help of bank correspondents or NGOs or

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volunteers, people in rural areas need to be made aware of the various benefits → bank account, credit delivery, insurance, reimbursements.

(2). Decentralised approach :

a participatory, bottom up approach assessing needs of people + generating demand among them could be adopted.

(3). Transparent rules : Citizens ~~was~~ as well as service providers to be made aware of transparent rules & regulations regarding opening bank accounts.

(4). Maintaining accountability : Whether the opened accounts are being used or not must be ensured by some accountability mechanism.

(5). Capacity building of banks: Banks

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should not be overburdened. Their normal activity must not be hampered.

In conclusion, we can say that a multi pronged approach across various sectors involving increasing financial literacy, generating demand, making people aware alongwith capable & efficient service providers with stringent transparency and accountability measures → could lead to achieving the elusive goal of financial inclusion.

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3. Successive Finance Commissions have tried to balance the twin issues of fiscal discipline and regional disparities. Yet, they have been criticized by both the rich and poor states for neglecting their needs. Discuss. How far has the 14th Finance Commission been able to address this issue?
उत्तरोत्तर वित्त आयोगों ने राजकोषीय अनुशासन और क्षेत्रीय असमानताओं के दोहरे मुद्दों के बीच संतुलन स्थापित करने की चेष्टा की है। फिर भी समृद्ध और निर्धन, दोनों ही प्रकार के राज्यों की आवश्यकताओं की उपेक्षा करने के कारण वित्त आयोगों की आलोचना की गयी है। चर्चा करें, साथ ही स्पष्ट करें की चौदहवाँ वित्त आयोग इस मुद्दे का समाधान प्राप्त करने में कहाँ तक सफल रहा है?

3. Successive finance commissions have come up with different methods to balance fiscal discipline & regional disparities. On the one hand, they have tried to increase resources to poor states & criticised by richer ones or vice versa.
Also, maintaining fiscal discipline alongwith devolving ~~the~~ to states has been a contentious issue.

14th finance Commission :
Centre has recently accepted the 14th finance commission's recommendations. Some of which are:

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1. Increase in share of States from divisible pool - 42% — ~~32~~ (from 32%)
→ for vertical equality

2. for Maintaing horizontal equality → 2 new indicators have been added: 2011 population + forest cover.
whereas fiscal discipline has been dropped off.

3. Grants to local bodies linked to performance.

4) Decrease in many Central assistance schemes in order to mantain fiscal deficit.

Analysis: ~~According to the Economic Survey of India 2014-15~~; this new recommendation:

1) has increased States share → States fiscal autonomy increased.

2) The distribution proposed is progressive, i.e. more backward states gain more

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3) among general Category states → UP, stands to benefit the most & among SCS → Jammu & Kashmir → benefits most.
thus ↓ contributes to horizontal ~~equal~~ equity.

4.) Many CAS schemes have been curtailed ↳ ex.- BGRF while Central assistance has been decreased in some.

The above analyses shows that 14th Finance Commission has increased States fiscal capacity + autonomy → gives more fiscal space to them. Also, in order to maintain fiscal discipline, it has balanced this with curtailment of many CAS schemes. — thus balancing fiscal discipline & regional disparity. What is now needed is sufficiently enhancing States capacity to handle these resources + bringing progressive reforms like GST etc → ~~to~~ for overall growth of economy.

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4. Discuss the importance of unorganised sector in the Indian economy. Examine the measures taken by the government to overcome the challenges faced by the unorganized sector in the country.
भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में असंगठित क्षेत्र के महत्व की चर्चा करें। देश में असंगठित क्षेत्र के सम्मुख आने वाली चुनौतियों से निपटने हेतु सरकार द्वारा किये गए उपायों का परीक्षण करें।

Indian economy can be divided into Organised & Unorganised sector.

Unorganised sector :

1). contributes the major position.

2) Around 93% of our labor force ~~economy~~ is in unorganised sector

3). Comprised of workers employed in — domestic help, daily wage labourers, ~~urban~~ migrants etc.

Importance in Indian economy :

(1). Contributes to major GDP. contributed from industrial / agricultural sector.

(2). Major job creator → ~~an~~ employment generator of the economy.

(3). Provides livelihood to major chunk

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(>90%) of our labor force.
(4) Contributes to exports.
(5) Major driver of overall growth of different sectors.

Challenges faced:

(1). No social security available to unorganised sector.
(2) No pension.
(3) No gurantee of jobs.
(4) pervading insecurity.
(5) No labor laws apply here, hence condition of worker remains poor.

Steps taken by government:

(1). The new government has recently launched 'Atal Pension Yojana'
→ a pension scheme specifically for the unorganised sector where a person gets 1000, 5000, etc/Month after age of 60 depending on his minimum contribution.

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(2). Regularising labour laws to make more accomodative for unorganised sector.

(3) Enabling transition to organised sector. by creating more job opportunities there.

(4) Providing social security schemes to bring the sector into the manfold.

What is required is a strong political will & efficient implementation alongwith respect for rights of the Indian workers, whether in organised or unorganised sector

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5. "Labour reforms are often cited as the key to unlock the potential of Indian economy." In this context discuss the importance of labour reforms in India. Enumerate the measures taken by the government recently in this regard.
"श्रम सुधारों को भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था की क्षमताओं को खोलने की कुंजी के रूप में उद्धृत किया जाता है।" इस सन्दर्भ में, भारत में श्रम सुधारों के महत्व पर चर्चा करें और सरकार द्वारा किये जाने वाले उपायों के रेखांकित करें।

5. Labour reforms are, the most basic & important step in taking the overall economy higher.

→ Labour reforms, alongwith proper health, education & skilling of youth could lead us to reap the ~~dividends~~ benefits of Demographic dividend in India.

Importance: Labour sector in India has been suffocated by a multitude of different labor laws.
- hinder regulation
- disrupt accountability → lead to procedural inefficiencies.

hence, there's an urgent need to reform the labor sector.

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The following steps have been taken:

1) Shram Suvidha portal : A unified e-labour portal to make all procedures relating to ~~a~~ approvals & inspections online.

2) Making online submission of inspection reports time bound.

3) Allowing simple, self certified online filing of returns.

4) Amending the Apprenticeship Act → to make it more responsive to needs of industry & youth.

5) Apprenticeship Protsahan Yojana: whereby govt agrees to pay 50% of cost of training.

6) Several steps have been taken to simplify the multiple labor rules

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— into 5 separate headings only - relating to Industry, Social security, Wages, Employment etc.

7) Recent passage of amended labour laws by Rajasthan govt → acts as example.

8). Simplifying the labor inspection regime.

9). ~~e Biz : To bring 14 clearances to one platform.~~

The above steps show that the government is bent to reform the labour sector with well meaning steps. If ~~a~~ combined with proper education & skilling of our youth → it may lead to realisation of the goal of reaping our demographic dividend.

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6. MUDRA bank has been termed as a game changer for micro finance sector in the country. What are the objectives of MUDRA Bank? Is there a need of such an institution when there already are multiple schemes and institutions operating for the same purpose?
मुद्रा बैंक को देश में सूक्ष्म वित्त (माइक्रो फाइनांस) क्षेत्रक में परिदृश्य परिवर्तक के रूप में देखा जा रहा है। मुद्रा बैंक के क्या उद्देश्य हैं ? जब पहले से ही समान उद्देश्य हेतु अनेकों योजनायें और संस्थाएं कार्यरत हैं तो क्या ऐसी किसी संस्था की कोई आवश्यकता है ?

A:-

MUDRA Bank → is an initiative of the current years budget which has the following objectives:

1) Refinance the Microfinance Institutions which finance the local businesses

2). Priority to be given to SC/ST/OBC households (62%).

3). To overall contribute in enhancing the enterpreneurial skills of the rural skilled & jobless sector.

4) To bring inclusive growth by particularly serving interests of the marginalised communities.

With the credit corpus of 20,000 crore & additional corpus of 3,000 crore, the MUDRA

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Bank is being hailed as a game changer in the ~~Ru~~ Microfinance sector. If implemented efficiently, it does seem to have potential to bridge in gaps & truly provide a fillip to the local entrepreneurs looking for funds.

However, there are multiple schemes & institutions already working ~~in~~ for this purpose - ex:- SIDBI, RRBs all work to provide credit to the rural or entrepreneurial sector. Plus, a plethora of schemes exist to give priority to SC/ST households in dispensing Credit.

Hence, unless the above scheme is implemented efficiently & stringent accountability measures → it might end up being just one of the many schemes designed for the same purpose.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Despite one of the longest coastlines in the world, India's port facilities and shipping industry are beset by numerous problems. Explain. Discuss some of the corrective measures taken by the government to overcome these problems.
विश्व में सर्वाधिक लम्बी तट-रेखाओं में से एक होने के बावजूद भारत की पत्तन सुविधाएं और जहाजरानी उद्योग असंख्य समस्याओं से ग्रसित है। व्याख्या करें। इन समस्याओं पर नियंत्रण हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाये जा रहे कुछ सुधारवादी उपायों की चर्चा करें।

A: India has a coastline of around 75,000 kms - spanning both east & west boundaries. There are numerous minor & major ports in India.

However, many technical difficulties exist & thus, despite having such magnificent coastlines, Indian shipping & port facilities have not performed at par c̄ the world.

Problems :

(1) Indian ports are small. Large ships cant dock here. Hence, large ships first unload cargo at Sri Lanka

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☆ (7). Indian shipping infrastructure is beset c problems evident also in Chabahar in and in Myanmar.

before entering here.

(2) Turnaround time in India is greater than most other countries.

(3) Many forms, clearances have to filed at ports → cumbersome & delay.

(4). No varied research facilities available in the country for shipping.

(5). Indian ships need Indian flags & manpower → lack of trained Manpower.

(6) High cargo capabilities only at Gujrat & Kerala.

☆ All in all, Indian shipping & port industry tended to be inefficient & cumbersome. Govt has taken several steps in recent years for it:

(1). Sagarmala project : Integrated developme of coasts and

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ports and shipping facilities to make the ports coastal hubs of the country.

(2). Upgradation of port facilities.

(3) 2 new ports to be set up at:
Sagar, WB
DurgaRajapatnam, AP } Will add 100 MTPA capacity.

(4). Aim to add 2500 MTPA by end of 12th FYP.

(5). New research institutes to be opened at Rajasthan, Chennai.

(6) An MoU c̄ Ford to have cars delivered through Ennore port.

(7) An MoU c̄ China on learning technical expertise to develop ports, coastal economic zones.

(8) Steps to connect ports c̄ inland destination points through roads & railways. With such measures, we can hope to witness a vibrant and developing shipping industry in India soon.

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8. "Make in India initiative is a big step in the direction towards making India an investment hub for manufacturing but what we need is Make for India and not Make in India". Critically analyse.

"*मेक इन इंडिया*" पहल भारत को विनिर्माण हेतु निवेश केन्द्र बनाने की दिशा में एक बड़ा कदम है किन्तु हमें जिस चीज़ की आवश्यकता है वह "मेक फोर इंडिया" हैं न की "*मेक इन इंडिया*"। आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण करें।

A:- Make in India initiative is an initiative of the Union govt to make India the manufacturing hub of the world.

With declining contribution of manufacturing to GDP (18%), it was realised that singular focus was needed on this sector to bring it up. Hence, this initiative has been the focus of the government's agenda and several steps have been taken to ensure it.

Steps include :

1) Improving ease of doing business:
- making clearances online,

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streamlining of procedures, more efficient regulatory procedures. Maximum governance & Minimum government.

(2) Make in India initiative :→ making sure the youth is employed in manufacturing → making India hub of manufacturing.

(3) Skill India : Skilling the youth populatn through Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gramin Kaushal Yojana, ITIs, NSDC certificatn etc.

(4) Bringing in labour reforms. - simplified procedures, Apprentice Protahan Yojana, amending the Apprenticeship Act.

However, there has been an increasing concern over what to be made & for whom. The RBI governor, recently said, that we must Manufacture

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goods for India → i.e. increase our domestic demand & consumption base. We should not blindly follow China's example by manufacturing only for exports: Reasons for this are:

1) Weak global demand.
2) political crises in West and Central Asia → demand will further decrease.
3) Eurozone economic crisis will also adversely affect demand.
4) falling commodity prices → Chinese economy slowing.

hence, keeping the above in mind, it is prudent that we Make not only in India but also for India → i.e. for domestic consumption & overall growth & not just export led.

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9. Despite being an efficient and cheap means of transport, railway has consistently lost its share of freight to road transport. Enumerate the reasons for the same. How far can the high speed freight corridor help in addressing this issue?

परिवहन का सस्ता और प्रभावी साधन होने के बाद भी, माल-भाड़े में सड़क परिवहन के सापेक्ष रेलवे का अंश लगातार कम होता जा रहा है, इसके कारणों को स्पष्ट करें। उच्च गति माल गलियारा (फ्रेट कॉरिडोर) किस सीमा तक इस समस्या का समाधान करने में सहायता कर सकता है?

A9:- Railway has been an efficient & cheap mode of transport for passengers. however, it has been losing its freight shares to road transport because:

1). Cross subsidisation: freight rates artificially high to compensate for low passenger fares.

2). Inefficient & cumbersome to transport ~~freight~~ cargo.

3) Same track ~~o~~for ~~a~~ freight and passengers → inefficiency and delays.

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4) Bureaucratic hassles & red tapism rampant. → totally government owned.

5) Increasing instances of pilfrage, spillage & wastage of cargo → Lack of accountability.

High Speed freight corridors are expected to increase the efficiency & overall competitiveness of the Railway sector by:

1) Freight and passenger differentiated → better speeds.

2) better efficiency in passenger trans → will bring in more revenue → More can be spent on improving this sector.

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3). Will bring More profit by economies of scale, large scale movement of goods.

4.) Speedy implementation will lead to more efficiency

↓

5) Better linkage with industries and better transfer of food procurement → overall growth of economy.

Hence, if the high speed freight corridors are implemented, it will lead to better efficiency & compititiveness in this sector. However, caution has to be taken over environmental concerns, land issues for development and overall cost to the government.

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10. "Recently decline in fiscal deficit has mainly come through reduction in expenditure rather than by the way of realization of higher revenue". Comment. Discuss the challenges in revenue mobilization in India and measures required to address this issue.

"हाल में ही राजकोषीय घाटे में आने वाली कमी, उच्चतर राजस्व प्राप्त करने के तरीकों के कारण नहीं बल्कि व्यय में कमी लाकर प्राप्त की गयी है।" टिप्पणी करें। भारत में राजस्व जुटाने के मार्ग में आने वाली चुनौतियों तथा इस मुद्दे के समाधान हेतु किये जाने वाले उपायों की चर्चा करें।

A10:- Fiscal deficit refers to the difference between the total income & total expenditure of the government. It is an extent of the government's borrowings.

Current scenario:

1.) The current fiscal deficit has been constrained around 4% and aims to come down to 3% of GDP by next year.

2.) however, this decline has mainly come through reduction in expenditure → as government has slashed expenditure in various social sector schemes

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& sectors such as higher education, health, MNREGA.

There are two ways to reduce fiscal deficit:

1) Reduce expenditure
2) Revenue Maximisation.

Even though expenditure reduction reduces fiscal deficit in short run, in the long term, the social infrastructure continues to suffer. hence, we must look for ways to Improve Revenue collection.

Challenges:

1). Multiple taxes, difficult to collect.

2) Increasing taxes leads to tax evasion.

3) Difficult to coordinate Central & State taxes. (4) Several exemptions exist.

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Way forward :

1.) Introduction of GST → a simplified, comprehensive tax regime will increase compliance + revenue generation in long term.

2) Widening of tax base and reducing rates → will decrease evasion.

3). Curbing efforts to generate black money → recently passed ~~Mo~~ Black Money Bill.

4) Stringent punishments for tax evasion, hiding foreign assets or Money laundering.

5). Bring Direct Tax Code.

Proper implementation of PMLA, Black Money Bill & introduction of GST → would lead to Revenue Maximisation in the short to medium term and decreased fiscal deficit in the long run.

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11. What are Offshore Rupee Bonds? Giving examples, discuss their benefits with regards to mobilisation of resources for domestic sector. Also, comment on their role in internationalisation of Indian Rupee.

ऑफ-शोर *रुपया बांड* क्या होते हैं? उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए, घरेलु क्षेत्र के लिए संसाधन जुटाने के संदर्भ में उनके लाभों की चर्चा करें। इसके अतिरिक्त, भारतीय रूपये को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्वरूप देने में उनकी भूमिका पर भी टिप्पणी करें।

A11:- Offshore Rupee Bonds: are financial instruments used to mobilise resources for domestic sectors in foreign markets.

Role in internationalisation of Rupee:

1.) help in spread of Indian currency in foreign markets.

2.) Increased foreign currency in India.

help in increasing rupee availability in I/L markets, stabilisation of exchange rates & internationalisation of rupee.

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12. Unlike many other countries, small enterprises in India remain small and even shrink. Bring out the factors responsible for such a trend in India. What steps have been taken by the government in this regard?
अन्य कई राष्ट्रों के ठीक विपरीत, भारत में लघु उद्यम लघु ही रह जाते हैं, यहाँ तक कि वे लघुतर हो जाते हैं। भारत में ऐसी प्रवृत्ति के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर प्रकाश डालें। सरकार द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में कौन-से कदम उठाये गए हैं?

A12: India, since times long back, has had a very vibrant & flourishing small enterprises sector. However, with passage of time, this sector has been gradually reducing in size or even shrunk in some areas. factors responsible for this change could be:

1). Lack of government support
small industries invariably need government support in funding as well as infrastructure development.

2) Liberalisation, privatisation & globalisation

TRIFEP

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→ led to the world being converted to a single market. The small industries could not cope up with the increased competition, hence, shut down.

3) Lack of expertise and skills:
due to scarcity of proper training ~~in~~ to those employed in this sector, the lack of expertise & skills has taken a toll of production value.

4) Lack of resources: inadequate funding, lack of information about market structure.

5) Unorganised: These industries lack proper market linkage, efficient forward & backward supply chains → leading to decreased efficiency & growth.

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Steps taken by govt:

1) Creating an enabling Market:
ex- TRIFED is a tribal cooperative organisatn that helps tribals get remunerative prices for their products.

2). Enabling NGOs & SHGs to impart skill training:
for ex- SEWA (Self Employed Women Association) → training women in J&K in handicrafts, sewing, tailoring etc.

3). Government has been instrumental in creating an overall structure of enabling environment by promoting products of MSMEs, facilitating credit delivery, establishing market linkages alongwith overall development of the sector.

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13. How is the newly proposed GST different from the present tax system for goods and services? Examine the benefits that can accrue to the Indian economy with its introduction. Discuss the various issues in the implementation of GST in India.
नवीनतम प्रस्तावित जी.एस.टी. वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के लिए वर्तमान कर प्रणाली से किस प्रकार भिन्न है? इसको लागू करने से भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था को होने वाले लाभों का परीक्षण करें। भारत में जी.एस.टी. के कार्यान्वयन से जुड़े विविध मुद्दों पर चर्चा करें।

A13:- GST (Goods & Services Tax) is a proposed tax reform - It is a comprehensive indirect tax levy on manufacture, sale and consumption of goods & services. It is basically a tax on Value-addition & the final tax will be borne by the consumer.

Differences c̄ present system:

1) Comprehensive, simplified tax.
2) Single tax all over India.
3) Will subsume Sales tax, excise tax, VAT, CENVAT, octroi etc.

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Benefits to economy c introduction of GST :

1). Simplified tax structure → better tax compliance, less evasion.

2.) Single all India market → less distortions → better international competitiveness.

3) Will widen the tax base & increase the tax-GDP ratio.

4.) Prevention of cascading effect of taxes. → finally, less tax to be paid by consumer → More savings → More growth.

5.) Will cut down on Exemptions, hence increase Revenue generation — ↓ fiscal deficit — ↑ growth.

6.) Will also serve to Remove the negative protectionism of domestic goods compared to imports.

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Issues in implementation :

1) States have to be compensated. Many states believe their tax collection might reduce when GST is implemented → compensation decided at 2% as of now.

2) Logistical problems → how to decide internationally competitive rate. ~~to~~

3) Issue of regional disparities.

4). Inclusion of what goods & services in GST → currently liquor outside the purview of GST.

Overall, the introduction of GST would lead to a simplified, comprehensive, exemptions less tax structure ushering in transparency in revenue collection + increased growth & prosperity of economy if above issues can be solved.

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14. "A new way of measuring GDP created the world's fastest-growing major economy overnight". In the context of India analyse the benefits and concerns raised by the new methodology adopted to calculate GDP figures by the Central Statistical Organisation.

"जी.डी.पी. मापन के एक नए तरीके ने थोड़े समय में ही विश्व की सबसे तीव्र गति से बढ़ रही अर्थव्यवस्था का निर्माण किया।" भारत के सन्दर्भ में केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकीय संगठन द्वारा जी.डी.पी. संबंधी आंकड़ों की गणना हेतु अपनाई गयी नयी प्रणाली के परिणामस्वरूप होने वाले लाभों और उत्पन्न चिंताओं का विश्लेषण करें।

A14: The new way of GDP estimation by CSO has projected India as the world's fastest growing economy. However, concerns have been raised regarding its method as current ground realities do not show India growing at such phenomenal pace.

Issues:

1). New GDP estimates have taken base year as 2013-2014.

2) GDP calculated at Market prices not at factor cost.

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3). Inclusion of corporate sector in both industry & agriculture through MCA 21 database.

The above changes have resulted in ~~an~~ gigantic increase in the GDP estimations.

They do serve to build investor confidence & increase the palpable positivity of growth in the country. However, ~~care~~ we must also cautiously figure out the underlying assumptions or discrepancies resulting in these new figures.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. In recent years, savings rate in the Indian economy has witnessed a consistent decline. What are the factors responsible for this trend? How has the composition of savings changed in the last few years? Suggest measures to improve and better channelize household savings.

हाल के वर्षों में, भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में बचत की दर में सतत गिरावट देखी गयी है। इस प्रवृत्ति के लिए उत्तरदायी कारक कौन-कौन से हैं? पिछले कुछ वर्षों में बचत की संरचना में किस प्रकार परिवर्तन आया है? घरेलू बचत को बढ़ाने और उसे सही दिशा देने के लिए उपाय सुझाएँ।

415 Savings rate in Indian economy has traditionally been regarded as a measure of self sufficiency of households. however, in recent years, there has been a steady decline in this trend.

factors responsible for this:

1). Rising inflation.

2) Decreased incentives for savings owing to low bank interest rates.

3) Growth of economy - leading to more expenditure on value added goods or branded products.

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Change in Composition:

→ Savings have changed from basically saving account to other more differentiated forms. People save for their children's future, retirement, marriage & death. The relative composition of each has been changing.

Measures to improve & better channelise:

1.) Spreading awareness:

→ intensive campaigns to increase consumer awareness to benefits of savings.

2.) providing different options:

- different options for household savings like - Kisan Vikas Patra, new Gold Monetisation

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scheme are attractive methods to channelize household savings better.

3) Incentivise savings by attracting interest rates or tax exemptions.

The above steps may help to channelise household savings better → they could be the much needed source of funds for the country's ambitious infrastructure plans.

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16. Increase in the cap for FDI in Insurance sector to 49% was long due. How is it going to benefit the insurance sector in India? What are main reasons for the opposition to this move?

बीमा क्षेत्र में प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश की सीमा में 49% तक की गई वृद्धि लम्बे समय से लंबित थी। भारत में बीमा क्षेत्र को इसका लाभ किस प्रकार प्राप्त होगा? इस कदम के विरोध के मुख्य कारण क्या हैं?

A16:- The Government recently increased the ~~gap~~ cap for FDI in Insurance sector to 49% → this was hailed as a long awaited, progressive step in the insurance sector.

Benefits of this move:

1.) Will help foreign companies enter insurance sector
↓
better Management.
↓
More efficiency.

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2) foreign companies are allowed to insure the insurance companies in India (Re-insurance) → improved efficiency.

3) Will ~~as~~ increase inputs in this sector → in long term; insurance funds could be used as long term inputs in infrastructure projects.

Overall, increasing FDI in insurance in this sector would improve efficiency & overall competitiveness of the sector.

However, certain criticisms have been levelled against this move → regarding increased competition for Indian insurance companies & hence, their future. However, if this step

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is efficiently ~~improved~~ implemented, the benefits of the move might exceed its fallouts in the long term.

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17. "Dedicated freight corridors have a huge potential to revive the manufacturing sector in the country" Explain. What are the various issues which have slowed down the implementation of these projects?
"समर्पित फ्रेट कॉरिडोर में देश के विनिर्माण क्षेत्र को पुनर्जीवित करने हेतु व्यापक क्षमता है।" व्याख्या करें। इन परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन की गति को धीमा करने हेतु उत्तरदायी कारक कौन-से हैं?

Q17. "Dedicated freight corridors (DFCs)" refers to the dedicated movement of rail coaches carring freight loads in certain stretches of the country.

DFCs are recently being viewed as an important component of 'Make In India". because of the following reasons:

1.) ~~Ded~~ DFCs would require stretches of rail laid down in specific stretches of the country
→ labour intensive + use of manufacturing.

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2) ~~Manufactured~~ DFCs would entail making power, coal, rail integration → boost to Manufacturing.

3) DFCs would lead to increased linkages between sources of production & source of consumption → filip to Manufacturing industry.

Overall, presence of a vibrant, efficient & transparent system of transportation of freight would lead to giving an impetus to Manufacturing sector by creating more demand of goods, increasing employability, better linkages & overall growth of economy.

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Issues causing slowing of implementation :

1) Lack of political will.
2) Caught up in bureaucratic hassles & red tapism.
3) Lack of funds available in the project.
4) Lack of technical expertise. There has been an MoU b/w China to tackle this issue.
5) Land acquisition, environmental degradation + ~~to~~ issues regarding ~~loss~~ lack of raw materials & linkages.

The above issues need to be solved expeditiously if India has to progress by building dedicated freight corridors.

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18. How is the EPC model of investment in infrastructure different from the BOT model? What are reasons behind a favorable push for the EPC model over PPP in road sector in recent years?

अवसंरचना में निवेश का ई.पी.सी. मॉडल बी.ओ.टी. मॉडल से किस प्रकार भिन्न है? हाल के वर्षों में सड़क क्षेत्र में पी.पी.पी. मॉडल की अपेक्षा ई.पी.सी. मॉडल को अधिक महत्व देने के पीछे क्या कारण हैं?

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Don't write anything this margin
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19. "Unshackling the banks from government control and finance ministry's interference is the only way forward to ensure the long-term revival of nationalised banks." Critically evaluate P J Nayak committee's recommendations to dismantle the government's stakes in nationalized banks.

"बैंकों को सरकार के नियंत्रण और वित्त मंत्रालय के हस्तक्षेप से मुक्त करना ही राष्ट्रीयकृत बैकों में दीर्घावधिक जीवन संचार करने का एक मात्र मार्ग है।" राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में सरकार की हिस्सेदारी को ख़त्म करने के सम्बन्ध में पी. जे. नायक समिति की अनुशंसाओं का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन करें।

Q19: There have been various committees & recommendations regarding reforms in public sector banks. ex- PJ Nayak Committee, Bimal Jalan Committee, Nachiket Mor Committee.

The PJ Nayak Committee has given recommendations to dismantle the government's stakes in nationalised banks:

Governance Reforms :

i) Government dilute its stakes so as to give the banks

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full autonomy over its powers & functions.

This is an important step towards reforms as it is generally seen that

↓

Increasing government interference in day to day functioning of banks.

↓

leads to nepotism ← → Decreased ~~allocation~~ operational integrity

↓

Decreased efficiency & overall degradation of the sector. Hence, dismantling govt's control → is expected to bring in

1) More autonomy
2) better technical & management capabilities.
3) better decision Making
4) Improved efficiency.

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(2). Creation of independent directors of integrity on board → will bring transparency & lead to increased credibility in performance and decision making.

(3) Separating the posts of Chief Executive Officer & Managing Director : to bring better accountability of decisions.

(4). Govt has suggested setting up a Bank Boards Bureau : to select directors as long as an independent body with characters of eminence + Integrity has not been created.

The overarching objective of the Committee's recommendations has been to decrease Government's day in day to day functioning & appointment of key authorities to increase the overall competitiveness, efficiency and decision making prowess of the sector.

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20. "Smart grids would make it possible to ensure a stable, reliable, safe and affordable power supply in the country". In light of this statement elaborate the role that can be played by smart grids in solving India's energy problems.

"स्मार्ट ग्रिडों के कारण देश में स्थिर, भरोसेमंद, सुरक्षित और सस्ती ऊर्जा आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित करना संभव हो सकेगा।" इस कथन के आलोक में भारत की ऊर्जा संबंधी समस्याओं के समाधान में स्मार्ट ग्रिडों द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका का वर्णन करें।

A 20;

Smart grids → energy-efficient grids to ensure a stable & reliable ~~&~~ power supply in the country.

Smart grids refer to ~~&~~ power grids that work on concept of adequate power supply alongwith utilization of solar energy to provide power. They can be very useful in the Indian scenario:

D. Stable: Major problem in Indian cities is an unstable power supply.

Smart grids

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could help provide stable power to households, thus, reducing fluctuations → increasing smooth power functioning.

2) Reliable: An unreliable power supply is widespread in the Indian energy sector. Smart grids, by effectively managing grid & off grid, ↑ solar input → could be a vehicle of reliable power supply.

3) Safe: Smart grids are based on the fact that there can be no short circuiting → hence, effectively safe for the population.

4) Affordable: There have been reports on affordability → relatively cheap → increased reach to poorer sections.

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Many new concepts such as net metering, solar rooftop generation have been figuring in the Indian energy sector.

In the short term, our goal must be to secure resources for the present, explore alternatives in ~~non~~ renewables for future, increase efficiency across sectors while preparing for the transition from fossil fuels to renewables in the long run.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 634)

Name of Candidate	ARTIKA SHUKLA		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	9582
Center	ORN	Date	6/10/15

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1(a)	10	
1(b)	10	
2(a)	10	
2(b)	10	
3(a)	10	
3(b)	10	
4(a)	10	
4(b)	10	
5(a)	10	
5(b)	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	20	
10	20	
11	20	
12	20	
13	20	
14	20	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. There are FOURTEEN questions printed in ENGLISH.
3. All questions are compulsory.
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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SECTION – A

Answer the following questions in not more than 150 words each:

1. (a) Even though women may have equal skills, qualifications and commitment as men, they face much more difficulty in rising up the leadership hierarchy. Discuss the reasons for the same. Also, explain the importance of having gender parity in positions of leadership. 10

1 (a) About 50% of India's population consists of women. However, their representation in the workforce does not match well with this statistic. Despite having similar skills and qualifications, women often face difficulties in remaining or rising up the leadership ladder.

Reasons for the above could be -

1. Patriarchal mindset : Society entrenched with the centuries old prejudices that do not allow women to be seen as leaders, merely as obedient housewives, daughters or sisters.

2. Unequal opportunities : Despite having similar skills, commitment, women sometimes cannot

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

act on these opportunities due to social roles of mother, wife.. cannot spend a lot of their time at work.

(3). Lack of safety: Many women feel the need to resign from jobs simply due to unsafe and unfriendly environment, sexual harassment.

(4) Lack of Role Models: Even though women like Indra Nooyi, Sania Mirza and Saina Nehwal are known faces, still there is a dearth of female role models in every field as compared to men.

Benefits of gender parity in leadership:

1.) Better, balanced decisions: Women bring the caring attitude as opposed to sticking to principles of justice and autonomy blindly. Acc. to Ethics of care, women ~~take~~ complement men.

2) Women issues highlighted:

3). Women may be more competent in handling social issues like appointments in banking. International studies have shown more women leaders serve better. India has recently mandated presence of one woman in every board of directors of a company.

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1. **(b)** All correct decisions are honest and all incorrect decisions are dishonest. Do you agree? How should the correctness and incorrectness of a decision be decided? 10

1(b) Decisions are taken ~~in~~ in a maze of everyday ~~decisions~~ conditions like timing, place, reason, morals, values. Most decisions are based on a combination of one's own values and an ethical understanding of the present situation. Hence, to judge decisions simply on the basis of their 'correctness' may be oversimplifying the process.

I do not agree to the above statement. The correctness and incorrectness of a decision could be decided on the basis of:

1) Ethics: According to this, the ~~of value~~ ~~virtue~~ decision is right if it is guided by the morality of a good person. ~~an~~ However, it leaves a lot of space for misinterpretation as in 'what is moral'; 'who is a good person'.

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2. Consequentialism : According to this, a decision is right if its end (or consequences) are right. However the consequences of a decision are not entirely known at the time of making a decision.

3. Deontological : This says that if a person is performing his duty, his decision is right, irrespective of the nature of the decision.

4 In addition, ~~prin~~ the value of motive is also emphasised in certain schools of ethics.

I think, in the present circumstances, decisions must be interpreted in a wider socio-political scenario. The motive as well as consequences of a decision hold importance. In addition, public policy decision-making could be guided by the maxim of 'greatest good to greatest number."

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2. (a) Should birth control be a voluntary exercise or a government policy in a country? In this regard, examine the ethical dimensions of having a One Child Policy in India. 10

A2:- Birth control is an extremely personal decision for any couple to make. The couple must be satisfied that they would never again long for another child. Hence, it should be a voluntary exercise rather than a forced government policy:

Having a One child policy in India (Emulating China) may control population and, hence, bode well for our economic growth in future. However, having such a policy erodes ~~the~~ the fundamental power of decision-making of parents in the area of family.

1). A top down, mandated approach

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may ~~no~~ have psychological effects on couples who wish to have a bigger family.

2) Individual circumstances direct decisions of family expansion or reduction. By having a government rule, ~~and~~ the inherent idea of viewing each man as an end in himself and not as a means to an end is violated.

3). One Child policy could erode family values as both parents might be working and the child left alone or with the maid. An elder sibling could have provided the care and protection that no outsider could.

4) Also, the single child could be left alone in his growing years leading to depression, easy susceptibility to ~~of~~ growing influences of the society.

Thus, family planning should be a bottom up, decentralised policy

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2. **(b)** An organisation consists of a variety of individuals with varying values and degrees of motivation. What challenges do leaders face when forging a harmonious work culture in such an organisation? How can leaders engender a sense of inclusion in face of such diversity? 10

(b) An organisation is like a mini-ecosystem of different individuals with varying values, principles and motivation. It, then becomes the responsibility of the leader to make them feel included and create a harmonious work culture.

* Challenges faced include -

1). Diverse opinions : people from different backgrounds may have different opinions over similar things, ex:- dressing codes for women.

2). feelings of hostility : Some communities maybe historically have been wronged by others. They still bear feelings of hostility towards them - making it difficult to build an inclusive workplace.

3). Varying thresholds of breakdown :

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Different individuals may have different limits as to withstand stress. Some may need more while others less of motivation.

Way forward:

In order to ~~engage~~ engender a sense of inclusion by leaders, following steps can be taken:

1). Spreading awareness about different cultures.

2). Having good oratory skills to infuse them with motivation.

3). Ability to motivate and gently coax towards a tolerant attitude.

4). Showing empathy and regard towards juniors.

5). Displaying emotional intelligence as well as teaching others how to effectively and productively use emotions.

6). Making a connection with the people working, understanding and motivating them, also being available and responsive.

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3. (a) Notwithstanding compassion and morality, it is national interest that ultimately determines a country's decisions in international relations. Discuss this statement in the context of the current refugee crisis. 10

(a) The world is currently witnessing the greatest refugee crisis. Refugees fleeing persecution on the basis of religion as well as ethnic minorities are steadily increasing in number ex:- in Myanmar (Rohingya Muslims), Sri Lanka (Tamils) as well as refugees from Syria, Iraq and Lebanon.

Ethics in international relations has been a well discussed topic. Various idiologies like idealism, realism as well as ruthless pragmatism have been espoused by leaders. Our own national movement and subsequent foreign policy was imbued with principles of non-alignment and non-

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violence in addition to Panchsheel (peaceful coexistence) and mutual non-interference.

However, it is rightly said that a country has no permanent foreign relations, only permanent national interests. Recently, it has been seen that European countries have denied entry to many refugees as it added to their national burden. However, Germany has come forward on this aspect, thus becoming an example to the rest of the world.

A humanitarian crisis like the current one involves principles of ethics, compassion as well as pragmatism. Providing asylum to citizens fleeing persecution is the ethical thing to do alongwith balancing national interests (increasing as security) well as upholding humanitarian values and helping your neighbours.

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3. **(b)** What are the ethical issues involved in climate change negotiations? Suggest some strategies to address the divergence in ethical positions of different nations. 10

A 3 (b) Climate change negotiations are poised to take a new turn in December, 2015 with world leaders to decide on a new climate agenda post 2020.

Ethical issues involved in climate change:

1). Common but differentiated responsibility:
- Since it is the industrialised nations that contributed mainly to climate change, the burden of mitigating must also fall squarely on their shoulders. The less industrialised nations must have lesser responsibility.

2). historical responsibility: same as above.

3). A chance to grow for the third-world economies:

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Third world nations have large populations living in poverty and hunger – they deserve a chance to pursue high carbon growth in order to bring prosperity to these millions in poverty.

Strategies to address the ethical divergence :

1). Industrialised nations must be made to adopt stringent, legally enforceable emission reduction targets.

2). The third-world countries as well as countries who industrialised after the industrial revolution must be given a chance to lift their millions out of poverty – they could adopt voluntary, self determined contributions (like INDCs).

Overall, the world must move towards a low carbon, green growth but not at the cost of the millions still in poverty.

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4. (a) Why is there a need for Performance Management System in an outcome oriented government? Evaluate the feasibility of peer review in context of Indian civil services. 10

A4(a) An outcome oriented government measures its progress based on the outcomes achieved. These outcomes could be specific objectives or large goals.

Need for Performance Management System:

Performance Management System implies managing the performances or activities of every unit of a system in order to enhance their overall productivity. It leads to:

1) Better delineation of responsibilities.
2) Better efficiency.
3) Better accountability and transparency.

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in the system.

* Feasibility of peer review :

The Indian civil services is suffering from a lack of accountability and transparency alongwith decreased motivation and increased corruption. Peer review could act as an antidote to this as :

1). Peers can give an honest estimation as they know better than seniors.

2). Non official attributes like honesty, integrity and truthfulness are better assessed by peers.

However, care has to been to ensure peers are not made to review under external threats or pressures. If a free and fair review could be established, it might help in reformation of the civil services.

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4. (b) Discretionary power in the hands of public servants is a necessary evil. Discuss. 10

(b) Discretionary powers in the hands of public servants has been a highly contested ~~pa~~ debate. Several committees as well as experts have opined deleting it altogether. However, that is not entirely feasible.

Discretionary powers include powers that involve a little bit of discretion or a choice in the hands of the public servant. In a democracy like ours, there are various decisions like appointing as head of a committee, deciding a contract, priority in development works which involve discretion. Negative fallouts of this include-

1) Biased decisions.
2) favouritism.

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3). Personal opinions overshadowing Rational decisions.

4). ~~Corru~~ Collusive corruption.

5) Lack of efficiency → loss to exchequer.

However, if discretions were to be altogether eliminated, it may lead to:

1) Decreased risk taking.
2). Increased adherence to redundant rules.
3). Lack of innovation and initiative.

Thus, discretionary powers are a necessary evil in the context of public services. There is a need ~~to~~ ~~follow~~ for public servants to be emotionally intelligent, while taking decisions, they must clearly record their thinking as well as reasons for thinking so in order to ensure transparency and accountability at a later date. This could lead to a better use of such discretionary powers.

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5. (a) The landmark judgment by the Supreme Court of India recognized the transgender as a third sex. What attitudes do you notice towards the transgender people in India? Discuss some steps to facilitate a dignified life for the transgender people. 10

5 (a). Supreme Court has recently recognised the transgender as a third sex. The transgenders have been victims of a bias for long in the Indian society. Various attitudes related to them include:

1). Considered abnormal.

2). Considered to be impure, mentally deranged. → Since most people are unaware of the biological or psychological reasons behind this, they assume it is a deranged personal choice or deviation.

3). Sexually as well as physically abused

4). ~~So~~ Are not given educational or employment opportunities.

5) Are denied housing. Any contact with

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them is considered unfortunate and an embarassment.

Steps to facilitate a dignified life for them:

1.) Creating awareness about the physical (sexual hermaphroditism) as well as psychological (feeling of a girl trapped in a boy's body) reasons behind it.

2). Ensuring their admission to educational and professional courses.

3). Recognising them as the third sex as well as a backward community (as recently said by the SC) so as to enable them to use reservation policies ~~to their~~ effectively.

4). Removing the society wide entrenched notions about their impurity, deviance and abuse. A feeling of empathy and understanding has to be generated for the third sex in India.

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5. **(b)** What key characteristics of a person conveying a message make it more persuasive? When celebrities endorse a product, they do so knowing that their endorsement will persuade people to buy it. What duty do they have towards the consumers? 10

A5 (b) Key characteristics ~~in~~ of a person making it more persuasive include-

1). Attractiveness and charming physical attributes.

2). An understanding attitude.

3). Displaying empathy effectively.

4). Credibility of message as well as of the person in his earlier life.

5). Ability to relate with the audience on a common level → ability to bring up an experience ~~something~~ from their own life that connects with the audiences at large.

In addition to the above, vivid visual imagery as well as

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a credible message serves as a persuasive advertising strategy.

* Duty of celebrities towards consumers:

The recent Maggi controversy brought names of many celebrities through the dirt. Celebrities, often are truly persuasive, thus they have the following duties:

1). To make sure the product is not detrimental to the consumer in any way.

2). Celebrities must also endorse a product only if they, themselves, have used it or like it.

This is essential because in a country like India, where 20% of the population is illiterate and cult worship is a phenomenon, many people buy products simply because of the Credibility of the person endorsing it.

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6. It is said that child labor cannot be ethical at all. Do you agree? Discuss with respect to the proposed amendments to the Child Labour Act. 10

A 6.- Child labor is an evil that cannot be condoned. The implications and ramifications of this practice is worse than others because a child cannot fight on his behalf. He needs an adult for that. Therefore, it becomes the duty of the adult population to fight on behalf of the child to put an end to this unethical practise.

There have been recent amendments to the Child Labour Act — ~~the~~

1) Children less than 14 yrs old are prohibited to work in any occupation except help in household businesses, cinemas and entertainment industry.

2) Children 14-18 yrs are prohibited to work in hazardous occupations.

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The above provisions have varied ramifications affecting children as –

1) Girls maybe stopped from going to school and made to ~~help~~ work as domestic help.

2) Bidi, carpet making industry would continue to employ children under the garb of 'household business' or family business.

3) Children maybe easily exploited – physically as well as emotionally in the entertainment industry.

Child labor could be ethical is if the children are given some vocational training purely of their choice.

Thus, if such things prevail, it would also be in contravention to the Right to Education Act (RTE). The way forward here is to make sure provisions of RTE are adequately implemented and each child is given a chance to lead a socially productive and happy life when he grows up. In addition to this, child labour must be totally and comprehensively eradicated.

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7. Are emotions an inhibiting factor in effective decision-making? Discuss in the context of public services. 10

A7:- Our Emotions guide our decisions in more ways that we can understand. They act as our moral compass as well as guiding light.

In the context of public services which involves decision making at every level, emotions play a very crucial role. They can be an inhibiting factor at some points but can also be a facilitating one. Inhibiting role could be-

1) Emotions can make the public servant biased.
2) He/she may take radical decisions based on temporary outrages.
3) He/she may view a situation through a prism of his emotions which gives a coloured hue rather

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than making an unbiased, well-informed, rational assumption.

However, emotions can also serve as facilitators of good decision-making by being emotionally intelligent. Emotional intelligence involves being aware of our own as well as others emotions and managing them productively. for ex:-

1) When dealing with an enraged mob, we can realize their state of mind and deal with them rationally and peacefully.

2) In case we are afraid of some encounter, we can use that fear effectively to push us harder in our preparation.

3) For a public servant, the greatest use of being emotionally intelligent is in showing empathy and compassion to weaker sections of society.

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8. What do you understand by the Sarvodaya philosophy of Gandhiji? Why is Sarvodaya relevant for civil servants in India? 10

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SECTION – B

In the following questions, carefully study the cases presented and then answer the questions that follow (in around 250 words):

9. You are the leader of a 5 member team that has been assigned to carry out social impact assessment of a project proposed in a Naxal area. Members have been allotted a remote village each to conduct surveys and ascertain views of local people. You are under strict instructions not to disclose the identity of respondents outside the project. While compiling data, you are puzzled by the responses from one of the villages. You accompany the point-person for that village next day for verification. You randomly pick a person from the list of respondents and ask her for clarification of the response she had given earlier. She seems confused and denies any knowledge of the survey being conducted, let alone she being questioned. You try to verify this from other respondents and get similar replies. This raises serious doubts about the integrity and credibility of the survey process.

(a) What are the ethical issues involved in the situation?

(b) As a team leader accountable for credibility of the survey and working on a hard timeline, what are the possible options before you? List their merits and demerits.

(c) Giving reasons, state the course of action you would follow. 20

A9.- Facts of the above case include:

(1) I am the leader of a survey team responsible for the SIA of a project in Naxal affected area.

(2) One of my survey teams has been found with puzzling answers.

(3) On deep questioning, it is being

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shown clearly that respondents replies have been created. The original villagers have not been questioned at all.

(a) The ethical issues involved in the above case include -

1. Sanctity of the project : The project has a special clause related to SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESMENT (SIA) → thus implying this has to be done impartially and objectively in order to fulfill the spirit behind the project.

2. RESPONSIBILITY TOWARDS WEAKER SECTION: People living in naxal areas have a right to be heard in case of a project being

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put up in their area. They are not well educated to hire lawyers and make impressive arguments. This could be (SIA) the only way their voices can be heard.

(3) RESPONSIBILITY AS A PROJECT LEADER:

As a leader of a team, it is my responsibility to stand up for them and ~~do~~ own their decisions. If someone in my service falters, it eventually falls on my shoulders.

(b) Possible options before me -

(1) Convey the problem to the area manager of that village. Give him a warning for future dire consequences and redo the survey of that village.

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(2) Convey the problem to my superior explaining the rampant flouting of rules. Ask for a new team and an extension of the deadline to conduct the entire survey again.

(3) ~~Allow~~ Turn a blind eye towards the entire episode and continue as though nothing has happened.

(4) File a FIR against the erring officer, build up evidence including the villagers and send him to jail.

(5) Resign from the post of team leader as I cannot work in this degraded culture with rampant corruption.

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(c). Keeping all options in mind, I would go for either (1) or (2) options from above.

These two options serve dual purpose of making my junior realise his folly and giving him a first warning alongwith completing the project slightly ahead of the deadline. Options (3) ~~and (5)~~ and (5) are not indicated because (3) means being a part of collusive corruption whereas (5) implies running away. The project may be extremely beneficial to common people and it should not be left midway. Option (4) seems too harsh as it would ruin the career of my junior without even being warned. This would be a failure on my part, as a team leader.

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10. Gajendra, once a struggling film actor, was accused and later exonerated of rape charges, which the jury found out to be motivated and fake. Not able to cope up with the situation, he changed profession and moved on. Thirty years later, while his closest friends know about the incident but his co-workers do not. One day, out of curiosity, he searches for his name on the internet, and to his surprise, finds that the third entry that comes up is an old report in a local newspaper about the rape charges he faced.

Gajendra is upset; after all these years, he would like to be able to disclose the event only to whomever he wants. He has heard about the decision of European Court of Justice which allows individuals to submit requests to a search engine to remove certain results from searches on their names, and citing the same, requests the search engine and media outlet to remove the results.

Valid arguments can be advanced for making the Right to be Forgotten a fundamental right? What those arguments could be? What limitations, if any, can it be subjected to? Should there be any obligations on the search engines regarding cases which are no longer relevant, as the one mentioned above? 20

A10 :- In the above case, Gajendra's charges were found to be fake and thus dropped. This proves that he was innocent. Even after 30 years, he is still reminded of the incident due to the search engine throwing up this event. This could amount to significant psychological and social trauma to him leading to a feeling of being victimised ~~to a~~ due to a crime he did not commit.

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In such a case, it becomes essential to revisit the European Court of Justice's decision which allows the 'Right to be forgotten'. The arguments ~~e~~ to make it a fundamental right could be -

(1). Every human being is considered capable of growth. To focus on his past ~~are~~ crimes (unproven) is to assume he is the same person today as he was 30 years ago.

(2). ~~It~~ Right to live a dignified life is a fundament right under Article 21 (according to Supreme Court); living with dignity requires that certain old mistakes be forgotten.

(3). In the age of internet, news of crimes are spread like fire

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owing to its salacious nature (especially rape charges). Such news - unproved and biased - could be a source of psychological trauma both to the accused as well as his family.

(4) Above all, there needs to a timeline to such content. To allow it to perpetually mar the life of a person is to condemn him to a ~~life~~ prejudiced life.

Limitations to such a right:

1. In case of proven charges and conviction in a court of law, they can be allowed to remain as a warning.

2. Act like fostering terrorism should be out of the purview of

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this act. As acts of terrorism cause mass casualties and widespread damage, people need to be aware.

(3). Even if unproven or fake charges, they must remain in the cyberspace for a specified timeline depending on the crime. It may aid a later investigation into the crime.

Obligation on the part of search engines:

1.) Search engines should develop a moral code of ethics for such instances.

2) This code should clearly specify the meaning of 'RELEVANT'

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and 'IRRELEVAN' cases .. so that they can periodically remove the irrelevant cases.

(3) Search engines should be oliged to hold review meetings at periodic intervals to weed out such cases. It is impossible to reduce such search results without active collaboration with the search engines.

Thus, the Right to 'Forgotten' can be advanced with suitable limitations. Life is a continuous journey and experience is the greatest teacher. It is ethically incorrect to hold a man ~~responsi~~ responsible even to unproven & irrelevant acts done long back. After all, every saint has a past and every sinner ... a future.

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11. You are the officer in charge of overseeing refugees' related issues in a multilateral humanitarian organisation. There is an ethnicity based civil war going on in a region and as a result, many people are being displaced. Hitherto, the economically better-off neighbouring countries have accommodated the streams of migrants with financial support from your organisation. The violence in the region has increased recently and the flux of people seeking refuge has grown substantially. With countries sealing their borders, the refugees are left in a vulnerable situation. You are sent to negotiate for humanitarian settlement of refugees with the neighbouring countries, who also happen to be a powerful economic bloc. However, they refuse any more accommodation on the following grounds:

(a) Drainage of resources in face of subdued economic conditions.

(b) Domestic political repercussions.

(c) Rehabilitation will encourage more influx and indirectly fuel the persecutors.

(d) Permanency of settlement in face of better prospects than at home.

What are the counter-arguments that can be cited to convince the countries for an immediate solution? Suggest some long term measures as well that should be followed to address the problem. 20

A11:- facts of the case have been mentioned above. I have been sent to negotiate for humanitarian settlements of refugees with a powerful economic bloc who have presented me with the above arguments. Counter arguments that could be ~~to~~ cited by me to convince them of an immediate solution are-

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MORALITY:

1. Providing asylum to refugees could lead to their increased standing on moral grounds in the world. They

(a). could help stop the massacre of millions of innocent people.

(b). Multinational organisations like UN were constructed to maintain international peace. This is the time to show commitment to those ideals.

(c). Refer to examples from their own past. Nazis persecuting jews in WW II invited the wrath of the entire world. How could ethnic genocide be tolerated in the name of national security? Thus, I would try to apply to their feelings of empathy, compassion and love.

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2. Economic Considerations:

(1) The influx of refugees could be supplemented with financial resources pouring in from across the world. It would not drain natural resources.

(2) ~~The are trained refugees could be given vocational training and employed in the national workforce, thus supplementing the economy.~~ The refugees if returned back, may join as soldiers in the persecutor's army.

(3) Rehabilitation would prove to the persecutors they are up against a formidable bloc of nations. It may weaken their confidence and put an end to the massacre.

(4) After the ethnic war gets controlled by a concerted global effort, refugees could be

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repatriated to their original homes.

Some long term measures:

1. A world order based on principles of peace, harmony, tolerance, empathy and love of other human beings to be promoted.

2. Global 'no tolerance' for ethnic killings. Certain countries in each region to be made responsible for rehabilitation of ~~an~~ refugees alongwith developing required financial assistance to them. ex: Thailand in case of Rohingyas from Myanmar, India in case of Tamils from Sri Lanka.

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4. Well-intentioned rules specifying the terms of rehabilitation to be formulated and followed by all countries.

5. Global rules on safety of sea lanes for refugees.

Thus, promoting a global social order entrenched in values of compassion and empathy backed by stringent laws and well-meaning implementation of such laws is the answer to the refugee crisis.

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12. You are a Divisional Forest Officer (DFO) in an urban district. The forest cover in the district is as low as 11% and it needs to be increased as per government guidelines. By ecological and environmental perspective also it is imperative that more trees should be planted.

However, you find out that while there is a grant of Rs. 1.5 crore for your division to plant trees under the Hariyali Scheme, most of this fund is lying unused. Since, it is December and as per government rules all the unused grant should be returned to the government as the financial year closes, it seems you will have to return the money completely.

Also, there are strong indications from the ministry that government is mulling over a budgetary cut on Hariyali mission because most of the funds go unused. There is a strong possibility that if you return the money in this financial year you wont get it in the next financial year and even if you get, it will be a very insignificant amount.

Indicate various options that you think are available in this situation. Evaluate these options and choose the most appropriate path to be adopted? 20

A12:-

facts of the case:

1) Money lying unutilised in the scheme.

2) March coming in, so, money has to be utilised or it will be returned.

3) Imminent budget cuts could lead to insignificant amount next year.

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Various options available to me :

(1) Utilise the remaining money in appropriate way. Not to overspend the money on frivolous actions. Return - the remaining amount at the end of financial year but ask for the additional funds next years → as the goal of increasing forest cover has not been realised.

(2) Utilise the money as much as I can on suitable alternatives. Try to use the entire fund even making unviable decisions on the way but not leave

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anything to be returned.

(3) Continue to spend normally as is the trend. Try to find a way to work with the minimal funds as provided next year. Make some cuts. ~~in~~

(4) Do not spend even the remaining money in any useful way. Let the funds lapse and see next year what is to be done.

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I would go ~~fro~~ for the (1) option as mentioned above as it allows me to take rational decisions in the present without rushing up the expenditure alongwith making an evidence-backed, rational demand for more funds next year.

Option (2) → would ~~the~~ lead to unethical and superfluous spending decisions on my part. Option (3) → would lead to reduced efficiency. plus a tendency to make cuts in various initiatives leading to compromise.

Option(4) is unviable as it

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shows unconcerned and apathetic behaviour of government officials.

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13. You, an anthropologist, have developed cordial relations with a tribal community which was hitherto isolated from rest of the humanity. Notwithstanding increased interest of researchers and media for the newly discovered tribe, you are the only person from outside whom they trust. They are ardent believers in their goddess and, trusting you, take you to her abode on a holy mountain. To your surprise, you find that the mountain is a reservoir of Uranium that can be used in your power-starved country's nuclear power plants. Besides, you are aware that Uranium being radioactive, it is highly risky to go near the mountain. You try to convince the people about harmful effects it can have and the utilitarian value that it possess for the country. However, they are in no mood to argue and politely ask you to leave. You fear that very soon the outside world will find about this and the vulnerable tribe would be displaced from their land.

(a) Evaluate the following courses of action which you can take for their ethical merits and demerits:

i. You would continue to convince the people yourself about the possible consequences and urge them to relocate.

ii. You would call in local and national NGOs for protecting the rights of the people against the State and file a PIL in Supreme Court if the State proceeds with dispossession.

iii. You would yourself tell the government and the scientific community about the reserves and let them proceed in their own way.

(b) Without restricting yourself to the above options, state the course of action that you would take and why? 20

A13:- facts of the case have been presented above.

(a) (i) This option makes sense as I have gained the trust of the tribe. They believe me so they might consider what I am saying.

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If I can convince them about the harmful consequences of Radium as well as its value in the country, they might ~~to~~ consider it and decide to leave without the use of any force.

However, ~~I~~ in this option, I am ignoring my duty as a citizen of India. I am not informing the State of a valuable energy resource that could be used to lift millions out of poverty.

(ii) This ~~option~~ step seems right from the point of view of an anthropologist. I can ensure the protection of a vulnerable tribe against unlawful eviction

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by State.

However, it is an extreme step as I could have utilised my knowledge and social capital in the tribe by trying to convince the tribes of the harmful radiation effects of Uranium.

(ii) This step is beneficial to the State as it provides the government with a hitherto unexploited source of clean energy. However, the public record of State apathy to tribes in areas of natural resources is well known. I would forfeit my right to

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protect these tribes who trust me, thus alienating them from the entire process if I take this step.

(b) I would like to go with playing my part in trying to convince the people myself of the harmful effects of uranium and relocate closer, if not far away. They trust me and I am aware of their traditions so I believe I am best suited for this purpose.

In addition, I

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would tell the government about the preserves but ask for proper inclusion of these communities in every decision making process at every level. In addition, I will spread awareness about the traditions and uniqueness of this tribe in ~~the~~ both the media as well as civil society to avoid making them scapegoats in the developmental process.

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14. A junior member of staff has just returned to work after taking special leave to care for her elderly mother. For financial reasons she needs to work full-time. She has been having difficulties with her mother's home care arrangements, causing her to miss a number of team meetings (which usually take place at the beginning of each day) and to leave work early. She is very competent in her work but her absences are putting pressure on her and her overworked colleagues. You are her manager, and you are aware that the flow of work through the practice is coming under pressure. One of her male colleagues is beginning to make comments such as "a woman's place is in the home", and is undermining her at every opportunity, putting her under even greater stress.
What possible steps can you take to ensure that the work of the team does not suffer while also taking other humanitarian considerations into account. 20

A14 - Steps to ensure that work of team does not suffer includes -

(1) Talk to the erring staff

(a) - I would call her to my office and talk to her privately. After listening to her concerns with empathy, I would advise her to take the rest of the special leave with

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pay to take care of her mother full time.

(b) I would also ask her to try to attend team meetings through phone or video conferencing.

(c) Make her aware of the detrimental effects of her behaviour on other collegues and ask her to be strong and understand that their anger arises from being overworked and not due to personal enmosity.

(2) Talk to the rest of the staff -

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(a) I would ask the male collegue to show empathy and stop making generalisations based on gender.

(b) Check if team meetings could be held at some other time in the day to suit everyone's convenience.

(c) Make the rest of staff aware of her ~~despicable~~ miserable situation at home.

Inculcate in them a feeling of empathy, compassion and sense of unity with her.

(d) Try to motivate them to cope up with the

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increased work for a few days as tragedy could befall anyone.

They could be in her place someday. The work culture must cultivate empathy as empathy breeds connection.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 635)

Name of Candidate	ARTIKA SHUKLA		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	9582
Center	ORN	Date	16/10/15

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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24	10	
25	10	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. There are TWENTY FIVE questions printed in ENGLISH.
3. All questions are compulsory.
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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103, 1st Floor, B/1-2, Ansal Building, Behind UCO Bank, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi – 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 150 WORDS each. Contents of the answer are more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

10X25=250

1. Mughal chronicles present the empire as comprising many different ethnic and religious communities; the emperor stood at the centre of it and ensured that justice and peace prevailed. Elaborate in the context of sulh-i kul as described by Abu'l Fazl.

1. The beginning of Mughal empire marks the start of a relatively secular, well integrated social structure. Mughal dynasty beginning with Babur, intended to stay in India and integrate with the common people.

Evidences of the presence of different ethnic & religious communities is found in ~~a~~ the works of a number of scholars, most notable among them, being Abu-Fazl-

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1. Mughals tried to integrate with common people of India. Akbar had marriage alliances with Rajputana.

2. There was a spirit of tolerance among the rulers. (except Aurangzeb towards the end).

3. Different communities comprising Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Afghans, Pashtuns, Rajputs.. lived in the contiguous areas as well as within Mughal empire which stretched from Gujrat to Orissa.

4 Akbar encouraged Hindu traditions as well as Hindu religious and literature - propounded

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~~Sulh-i-kul~~

~~A~~ 'Din-i-illahi' - which had aspects of Hinduism, Christianity, Zorastranism as well as Islam.

Sulh-i-kul described by Abu fazl a one of the many Mughal chronicles describing the presence of various ethnic and religious communities and the prevalent sense of peace & justice. The emperor was envisaged to be the keeper of justice and tolerance.

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2. Nalanda school of sculpture was the culmination of a synthesis between the local tradition and surrounding areas. Elaborate. Also enumerate the features that make the Nalanda art distinct.

2. Nalanda school of sculpture gave rise to a distinct synthesis of local tradition and surrounding influence. – Nalanda was

1) established as a university of art, sculpture, architecture as well as sciences and philosophy.

2) Many scholars like Huen Tsang had come to study in this university leading to influence of foreign culture.

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3). Nalanda was situated in Bihar which is also related to the enlightenment of Buddha. Buddha and Mahavir both are believed to have visited the place → thus, Nalanda university served as the centre of Buddhist art and sculpture along with influences from Chinese, Burmese scholars.

4) Synthesis between local tradition and influence gave rise to a new sculpture → evident in statues of Buddha at Sarnath → (a) lightly draped, transparent clothing, (b) a well decorated halo

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around Buddha's head.

(e) Subsidiary shrines for bodhisatvas.

The evolution of a new school of sculpture at Nalanda shows the influence foreign as well as local scholars have on the regional tradition of a place. Distinctive art forms ~~a~~ have been a feature of places having convergence of different cultures.

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3. Discuss the contribution of Vijayanagar Empire to Indian art and architecture.

3. Vijaynagar empire was known for the growth of Indian art and architecture. Vyayanagar kings patronised many scholars and painters.

Art:

Painting:

Vyaynagar murals developed a distinctive genre of Indian Painting. The ~~murals~~ pictures were bright, well spaced with dark overtones.

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Music

Vyayanagar empire saw the flourishing of Carnatic music.

→ The instrument was given more importance than the vocals.

→ Carnatic school of music flourished under the patronage of kings.

Literature

- Several literary works were completed during the Vijaynagar empire. like Manimekalai.

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Architecture

Vyaynagar empire was known to contribute to Indian temple building in a big way.

The Dravida type of architecture of temples flourished with Meenakshi temple being the most famous.

Thus, Vyaynagara ~~long~~ empire contributed a lot to the art ~~of~~ and architecture of their times. Their ~~a~~ fall led to a decline in growth of art and culture in Southern India.

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4. The striking thing about modern India is that the men and women who made its history also wrote more authoritatively about it. In this context, highlight the literary contributions of B.R. Ambedkar, Jawaharlal Nehru and M.K. Gandhi.

4. Modern Indian history is replete with examples of great men and women who ~~were~~ not only participated valiantly in the struggle for India's freedom but also left some literary gems as recollections of their times.

Jawaharlal Nehru

1) He was a true statesman. He was well versed in both Indian and western literature

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and was a writer of unmatchable latents.

2. His collections of letters to his daughter Indira from jail compiled as Letters from a father to his daughter has served to throw a light on the socio-economic conditions of India in 1930-40s as well as Nehru's thoughts about it.

3. He also wrote books on history of the world, called Glimpses of world history - which served to throw a light on prevalent capitalism as well as rising socialism, communism and fascism of the time.

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Dr B.R. Ambedkar

1) He was a scholar of ~~unmatched~~ flawless perfection.

2) His book on indian nationalism serves to highlight the poor socio-economic condition of Dalits in the Indian society.

M.K. Gandhi

1). Gandhiji is widely regarded as father of our nation. He was a trained lawyer by education.

2.) His literary works include his musings on Indian society and gives a view of the prevalent socio-economic conditions of Indians under colonial rule.

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5. Railways, which served as an important tool of industrial revolution in many western countries, acted in India as a catalyst of colonization. Discuss.

5. ~~Railway~~ The British wanted to turn India into an exporter of raw materials to Britain and an importer of finished goods from Britain. This required a well-connected transport system, hence, British developed railways in India in the nineteenth century.

In western countries, railways served as an important tool of industrial revolution.

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In western countries,

1) Railways carried raw materials to the site of industries faster.

2) Enabled movement of people quickly, thus, spread of ideas of Renaissance and reformation.

3) Served to connect industries with markets in a short period of time.

Thus, it gave an overall boost to the ongoing industrial revolution.

Whereas in India, Railways were developed to serve British interests -

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1). Raw materials like sugar, cotton were quickly ~~so~~ transported to ports ~~from where~~ which facilitated export.

2). Railways served to bring the merchants into areas hitherto out of their reach, thus, increased the span of markets for British manufactured goods.

3). Also served to transport missionaries to India thus spreading Christianity.

4) Allowed easy mobilisation of army. Soldiers could be easily sent to curb protests.

Thus, railways served to enhance colonisation in India while enabling industrial revolution in different countries.

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6. Highlight the salient features of British policy towards Princely states during the 20th century. How did the policy of Indian National Congress evolve towards democratic movements in the Princely States?

A6. - Salient features of British policy towards princely states in 20th century :

1. British followed the policy of divide and rule. Encouraged factionalism and promoted divisive tendencies in order to prevent them from coming in contact with people of British India or join with each other.

2. Rulers of princely states were used to curb nationalist elements in British India.

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3. All nominations to Governor-Generals councils as well as legislature councils were initially confined to rulers of princely states.

4. Rulers were appeased and then used to curb nationalist sentiments.

5. Thus, rulers of princely states served as a cadre of loyalists to the British government.

→ Also, they were allowed autonomy in internal affairs but defence, communication and foreign policy was in hands of the British.

Policy of INC:

2. Initially, the Congress tried to distance itself from nationalist movements in princely states.

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2. However, by speeches, it continued to urge rulers of these states to listen to their people.

3. After the Quit India Movement, Gandhiji agreed to give the name of Congress and supported the nationalist movements in these states completely.

Thus, eventually, the rulers were put under pressure of a popular rebellion and this was also one of the ways by which the hundreds of formerly States were integrated into the Indian union post independence.

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7. One of the paradoxical changes in the caste system in post-independence India is that it has become almost invisible for the urban middle and upper classes amongst the upper castes. Critically examine.

A7:- Indian society ~~was~~ has been entrenched in the malicious caste system for centuries. The various castes are believed to have originated from texts as early as the Rig Veda, which propounds distinction of castes based on profession.

However, in post independent India, various measures have been taken to ensure inclusive development of the backward castes.

Interventions like reservation of seats in educational institutions and central jobs

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as well as legislature alongwith passage of bills like Prevention of atrocities on SC/ST alongwith abolition of untouchability are examples of such measures.

However, it is seen in the urban society of post independent India that caste divisions have almost become invisible in upper and middle classes of upper castes.

There are various instance of living and dining together due to lack of space available in urban India

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2. Competition for jobs and accomodation led to an integrated society.
3. Education and spread of new ideas of westernisation served to blur the caste boundaries.
4. Instances of inter caste marriages have been on the increase in urban areas.

However, we can still see examples of caste based discrimination in instances of accomodation being denied to certain castes, increased competition for jobs leading to feelings of enmosity among different caste and increased caste based politics. Also, several recent surveys have shown education has not fully obliterated the caste margins. What is needed is a

social revolution ~~to~~ as well as well implemented policies to create a cohesive, vibrant society.

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8. Though Pakistan believed that it could succeed against India in a short local war because of India's internal and external situation, India registered both real and symbolic gains. Discuss in context of the 1965 India-Pakistan war.

8. The 1965 India-Pakistan war has a special place in the history of both the countries. The context as well as consequences of the war had large implications on both the countries as well as the continent at large.

Context :

1). Pakistan believed Indian embarassment in the hands of Chinese must have dented the morale of its security establishment

2). Also, it expected Indians

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to be economically and militarily weak post the Chinese excursion.

3). Also, poor rains, rising unemployment, a general disenchantment with the political establishment (owing as well as death of Pandit Nehru to the Chinese fiasco) were believed by Pakistan to be the factors of Indian vulnerability.

Thus, Pakistan started aggression on the western borders of India with the hope of gaining a quick victory. However, India retaliated back in full measure:

1). Able guidance of our new

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prime Minister Shastriji helped in a quick and effective counter-attack.

2). The people got united and full internal support was given. People were made aware of various developments by the government.

3). A counter offensive at Punjab was boldly driven inside the Pakistani territory.

Thus, a focussed, well targeted and bold strategy with a robust security as well as political response served to gain both a symbolic and real victory for India.

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9. The post-independence era witnessed emergence of 'New Social Movements' as a corrective measure to maladies arising from the neglect of political establishment. Discuss emergence of these movements in India. Also, examine their limitations.

9. The post-independence period in the newly democratic India saw various social movements. Some of them were.

(1.) Jayaprakash Narayan movement:

The J.P. movement is considered one of the most important movements of India post independence.

- It was a students' movement against the rising unemployment, rising prices of food grains and oil as well as the prevalent corruption in the society.

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2. Women's movements :

Various women's movements were started with women asserting their rights. All India Women's Conference (AIWC) is one body as the legacy of such movements.

3. Environmental movements :

(a). Chipko movement : to prevent felling of trees in Garhwal.

(b). Narmada Bachao Andolan : Movement to urge the government to carry proper socio-economic cost analysis of the dam

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project over Narmada river and pay due attention to rehabilitation and resettlement.

Limitations :

1) Had a small social base - couldnt involve the masses.

2) The capability to carry the movement for long was exhausted by the cadres in some time.

3) Lack of an effective and organised structure

4) Lack of an effective, dedicated leadership.

However ~~Thus~~, the above movements served the purpose of educating and awakening the general public and holding the government accountable.

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10. The Guomindang despite its attempts to unite China failed. What is meant by "San min chui" in the context of Sun Yat-sen's programme for modernising China? Elaborate the factors that led to the failure of Guomindang.

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11. The Spanish Civil War, often described as a prelude to WWII, represented a battle arena for all the political ideologies of the time. Elucidate.

11. The Spanish Civil War is often considered as a prelude to WWII as it served as the necessary battleground of all the prevailing ideologies of the time.

Spain was involved in a civil war. The ruler Franco was a despot and was supported by British, French. However, Germany supported the rebels against Franco.

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12. The seven-year war was fought from 1754 to 1763. What were its consequences for British and French colonies across the world? What were its repercussions in India?

A12.- The seven year war between English and French had various repurcussions across the world.

French were decidedly routed in the war and the Treaty of Paris was signed in 1963. According to it;

in India :

1) English and French supported opposite sides in the succession wars at Carnatic and other places.

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2. The major masterminds behind French expansion in India was Dupleix.

3) However, British under the treaty of Paris demanded Dupleix be sent back to France.

4). Thus, British could defeat the french in the proxy wars in the Indian subcontinent.

Weaknesses of French:

1) Loss in the seven-year war led to increased drain on their resources

2) They were ruled by an autocratic, despotic regime.

3) Dupleix was their only able governor general. His recallment resulted in their certain defeat

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This led to loss of French territories to British in India. French were allowed to remain in India as ~~a~~ trading partners only and remained as protectorate of British.

Thus, the decisive victory of Britain in the 7yr war led to its increasing colonial power in India as well as rest of the world.

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13. Although Napoleon destroyed democracy in Europe, he laid the foundations of modern Europe. Comment.

A13.- Napolean Bonaparte is believed to be one of the people who changed the course of history in Europe.

He was an able general in the army. He is said to have laid the foundations of ~~democracy in~~ modern Europe as ~~to~~ under his rule, various changes were observed in the french society.

1. He maintained a well-bodied disciplined army.

2. Induction into forces or

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recruitment into services was done solely based on merit.

3. Proper accounting was started.

4. Revenue collection was modernised.

5. Nepotism and corruption was kept in check.

6. Modern techniques of navigation and shipbuilding was started.

7. A police, judiciary and administrate system was created and separation of powers maintained.

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Thus, although Napolean destroyed democracy in France and established his dictatorship, many of the characteristics of his administration laid the foundations of a modern Europe.

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14. The origin of the Israel-Palestine conflict is a corollary of the British imperialism. Discuss.

A14: Palestine was a British ~~colony~~ protectorate after World War-2.

(1) The progressive carving out of a ~~Isra~~ Jewish state in Palestine led to creation of Israel.

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2). However, Iran, Turkey, Iraq attacked Israel soon after its formation.

↓

3) Israel survived the combined attack and also occupied West Bank and Gaza.

Since then, Israel has been reluctant to give up its claims on these two regions inhabited by Arabs for centuries. Israel believes it has a right to this region and has even started illegal construction on these sites.

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Thus, these actions are reminiscent of British imperialism and mercantile capitalism of the initial times.

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15. The Global Age Watch Index 2015 ranks India 71 out of 96 countries when it comes to social and economic well being of elderly. What are the reasons behind the poor condition of the elderly in the Indian society? Discuss.

Ans :- The Global Age Watch Index 2015 has recently made public its findings which ranks India 71 out of 96 countries when it comes to well being of its elderly. This is a shameful result as the elderly ~~are~~ have been respected for long in Indian society.

Reasons behind poor condition of elderlies :

1. Social reasons

@ Increasing globalisation leading to children relocating to

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other countries for jobs → lack of support.

(b) Rising westernisation → nuclear families which view the aged parent as a burden.

(c) Slow erosion of family values.

2. Economic

1) Rising population is increasing pressure on resources → the elderly couple being neglected in terms of their food or housing needs. (2) Medical costs increase due to complications like cataracts, prostate enlargement, cancers etc.

~~2) Lack of~~

3) Institutional :

1) Lack of old age homes providing holistic care.

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2) Lack of appropriate pension schemes for the elderly. → financial disability.

3). Lack of preventive and curative health facilities for the elderly at urban as well as rural centres.

Way forward:

1. Promotion of values, inculcating ~~inculcating~~ in the younger generation a sense of respect and belonging for grandparents.

2. Suitable pension schemes like- Atal Pension Yojana - for unorganised sector.

3. Proper establishment of elderly healthcare homes - on the lines of HelpAge India.

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16. What is meant by commodification? In what ways has water undergone the process of commocification in India?

A16:- Commodification is the term used to imply the use of a resource as an object or commodity, i.e. the natural ~~object~~ resource being used and defined as an object to be traded.

Water is a natural resource. In a developing country like India, water serves many purposes like for drinking, ~~for~~ irrigation, use in industries as well as for waste disposal and maintaining food security.

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Water has undergone the process of commodification in India by:

1). Sharing of water with Pakistan under Indus water treaty.

2) Sharing of waters of Teesta with Bangladesh is still in process due to apprehensions by West Bengal.

3) Sharing of Krishna river water between Karnataka, Maharashtra and Andhra.

4) ~~4~~). Also building of dams and release of water when needed also ~~a~~ results in commodification.

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17. What are the reasons for highly concentrated nature of semiconductor chip manufacturing industry? Should India aim for establishment of such an industry?

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18. (a) What is Acid mine drainage? How does it affect biodiversity?

(a). Acid Mine drainage : It is the drainage of the various effluents circulating over the mine while extraction of ore consisting of various components like various ~~sulphuric acid~~, organic and inorganic acids.

Effects on biodiversity :

1. Pollute the marine life → death of fishes.

2. Get into the soil → may get incorporated in the food chain ~~and~~ leading to bioaccumulation of toxicants in the body of animals.

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3. · Water into which it is drained may get polluted → leading to death of fish, plankton, corals as well as detrimental effects on plants in the region.

18. **(b)** What do you understand by permafrost? How does thermal erosion affect permafrost?

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19. Despite having one of the largest reserves of iron ore in the world, India's share in the world steel production is negligible. Discuss the challenges faced by the Indian steel industry. What measures has the government taken to revive growth in this sector?

A19- India has one of the largest reserves of iron ore in the world. Iron ore is concentrated in Bihar, Orissa, Karnataka region.

However, steel production in India does not contribute much to the world steel production. This is due to several reasons like-

Raw Material:

1). Indian ore is of poor quality. Western countries have high quality anthracite.

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(2). Indian coal has high sulphur component.

(3) We do not have coking coal Have to import it.

(4).

Institutional challenges:

1). Lack of land availability for setting up of steel industries.

2). Lack of proper environmental clearances in time.

3). Lack of capital required for setting up huge steel plants with backward and forward linkages.

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Measures taken by government to revive growth:

1). Coal auction has been recently concluded in a transparent and effective manner.

2). The Mines development & Regulation Bill has been passed.

3). The Land acquisition Bill, if passed, will make it easier for the government to acquire lands for such projects.

The above steps by the government alongwith stress on 'Make in India' must surely improve the growth of this sector.

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20. Desertification is caused by a combination of social, political, economic, and natural factors, which vary from region to region. Examine in the context of India.

A20:- Desertification is the process of conversion of a piece of land into a barren desert. Various factors play a role in this process like-

1) Social :

(1) social awareness about the benefit of trees will prevent unregulated felling.

(2) People must be ~~taught~~ made aware of the benefits of afforestation -

(3) Social factors like overcrowding, unemployment → lead to

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pressure on natural resources → more land being cleared away.

Political

1). A strong political will is required to promote afforestation and prevent deforestation.

2) Even in areas of aridity, proper incentives in form of subsidised power, water, seeds may be utilised to prevent desertification. ex:- water deficient areas of Punjab.

Economic

1). Increased population leads to higher demand for food which

2) leads to greater land being cleared.

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2). Lack of economic opportunities in jungle areas lead to indiscriminate felling and illegal trade in certain species; ex- red sanders.

Natural

1) · Natural factors like aridity of soil, falling in rainshadow area.

2). Decreased rainfall alongwith poor quality of soil can lead to an area gradually being deforested. ex:- areas of Rajasthan

A concerted and multi pronged strategy concerning increased social awareness, political will, initiatives ~~to~~ such as Soil Health Card, PM Paramparagat Krishi Yojna, ~~Rashtriya Krishi Vikas~~ as well as Internal Convention to

Combat Desertification must be followed.

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21. "Soil is a living system which responds to both degrading factors and conservation efforts." In this context, discuss the factors responsible for soil degradation in India. What measures can be taken to arrest soil degradation and restore soil fertility?

A21:- Soil is the most significant living system in the fields.

Factors responsible for Soil degradation in India include:

1). Over irrigation → tends to draw salts upwards and deplete groundwater.

2). Deforestation → leads to easy erosion

3). Excessive use of chemical inputs like fertilisers and pesticides.

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(4) faulty agricultural practices like shifting cultivation.

(5) Gully erosion can be prevented by proper terrace farming on the slopes.

Measures taken to arrest soil degradation:

General measures:

1. To prevent overuse of irrigations.
2. Proper planning of planting crops and alternate cropping.
3. Watershed management techniques to be applied.
4. Afforestation to be done.

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5. Terrace farming on slopes.
6. Better management of ground water and regulation of usage of chemical inputs.

Institutional measures :

1. Regulate urea subsidy and use of N, P, K fertilisers.
2. Bringing Green Revolution to North East alongwith second green revolution to be implemented properly.
3. Schemes like Soil Health Card, PM Krishi Sinchai Yojana, PM Parampargat Krishi Yojana etc. to ~~en~~ encourage sustainable organic farming and water conservation must be implemented.

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22. What are the different types of droughts identified by the India Meteorological Department? Identify the drought prone areas in India. Discuss its consequences and suggest some measures to mitigate its effects.

A22 - IMD defines different types of droughts in India as:

1. Meteorological drought : when rainfall is less than what was predicted.
2. Hydrological drought : when rainfall is less in cm measured.
3. Agricultural drought : when the decreased rainfall leads to decreased output.

Major Drought prone areas in India include -

1). Western Rajasthan / Gujrat
2). Northern Punjab area.
3). Maharashtra, especially the Vidarbha area. as well as southern region

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As such, about 70% of India is drought prone due to various seasonal rivers as topographical characteristics.

Consequences :

1. Leads to large scale decrease in ~~food~~ agricultural production.
2. Can lead to famines → leading to death due to hunger.
3. Farmers are driven to suicide in drought prone areas.
4. Government needs to give out help packages in form of - waiving of loans to farmers →
5. Increases subsidy bill of government.

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Measures to Mitigate :

1. Proper planning and delineation of drought prone areas.
2. Providing farmers of these areas with drought resistant seeds.
3. Rainwater harvesting must be done.
4. Watershed management and development must be pursued.
5. Easy credit availability to farmers.
6. Use of IT (ex- Gyandoot in MP) to make farmers aware of the prevailing conditions.

The above measures, if implemented fully, can lead to mitigation of droughts.

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23. Giving examples, enumerate the non-natural causes of the phenomenon of earthquake. Also, list some measures to make buildings and cities resilient to earthquakes.

23. Earthquake literally means shaking of the earth. Non-natural causes of earthquakes include.

1) Collapse earthquakes – when there occurs a collapse of the roofs of a mine, it leads to a collapse earthquake.

2) Nuclear explosion earthquakes → Earthquakes can occur post a nuclear explosion at a site as it increases energy at that point.

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Measures to make buildings resilient:

1). Usage of quake-resistant material.

2). Proper planning of cities and cessation of unplanned urbanisation.

3). Disaster-resilient buildings must be made.

4). Afforestation along roads in cities.

Alongwith this, early warning systems must be installed.

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24. Explain the geographical factors affecting the location of the coffee plantation industry. What are the reasons behind the tropical and sub-tropical regions having a lion's share in the world beverages market?

A24 - Coffee plantation industries are located in areas with -

1). Sloping hills.

2) Warm weather.

3) Moderate sunshine.

4) Moderate Rainfall throughout the year.

5) Cheap labour availability.

Alongwith this, presence of a market and proper forward and backward linkages are essential.

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Reasons behind tropical & sub tropical regions dominating the world beverages market because of

1) Presence of sun~~shine~~ direct light due to proximity to equator.

2). Sloping hills are present preventing logging of water.

3). The weather is warm throughout, no ~~so~~ snow or frost.

4). Abundance of cheap labour to work in plantations.

5). Monsoonal belt as well as equatorial belt has rainfall

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well distributed in the year.

The above factors alongwith historical reasons like British colonialism ~~making~~ setting up plantations in South east Asia & other tropical & sub tropical areas are responsible for these areas having a lion's share in the world beverages market.

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25. Shrinking ice caps forced National Geographic to make the biggest change in its atlas since the Soviet Union broke apart. Discuss the environmental and economic consequences that the loss of arctic ice shelf will have.

A25 Shrinking ice caps of Arctic have been a cause of growing environmental concern.

Environmental consequences of loss of arctic shelf:

1). Rich biodiversity of arctic ~~area~~ region (wild foxes, bears, arctic fox) would be forced to come down the latitudes.

2). Increased melting will permanently affect dietary habits of polar bears.

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3. Increased interaction of Arctic species with species lower down will lead to increased competition for scarce resources.

4. Marine ocean life will also be affected by increased melted water.

5. Increased sea level will leads to floods in neighbouring areas and droughts in other areas.

Economic consequences:

1) The shrinking ice caps of Arctic have led to

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the race among Arctic Rim countries to explore the region for potential minerals.

(2) Arctic is considered a global commons and hence, its melting will lead to a mad race among the countries for exploration. Russia has already started exploration in the continental shelf for oil evoking protests from Greenpeace activists.

Thus, shrinking ice caps have changed the face of earth almost as much as the break up of Soviet Union.